EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

ing or important news, solicited from any quarter.

News letters from the various counties of the State especially desired.

All communications should be addressed to the

Editors of the UNION AND AMERICAN."

the people.

### MEDICAL,

F. SEYMOUR, M. D. (Late Brigade Surgeon, U. S. A.)

OCULIST AND AURIST. Office 29 Cedar street, between Summer and Cherry NASHVILLE. Office for treatment of all Diseases of the Eye and Ear, operations for Squinting, Calaract, oct.,

BOX 766, P. O.

### REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

DISSOLUTION. THE firm heretofore existing under the name firm and style of W. MATT BROWN & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Brown retires from the business. Mr. Caliender, in convection with Phineas Garrett, will co tinue the Real Estate business at the old stand W. Matt. Brown & Co., 41 Cherry street.

W. MATT. BEOVIN.
THOS. CALLENDER.

T. CALLENDER. CALLENDER & GARRETT, (Successors to W. MATT, BROWN & Co.,)

Real Estate Agents, 41 Cherry Street,

WILL give their prompt attention to the selling and reating of every description of Real Estate. dec4-lw.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES

Building Lots for Sale,

A LARGE NUMBER OF FARMS. 1st. A fine Residence, containing 12 rooms, ree territory. Also two vacant Lots adjoining.

24. That splendid Residence of the late Jame Johnson, on Broad Setreet, between Summer and High streets, containing 8 rooms, besides servant rooms and other out houses. 2d. That splendid Residence of the late Hardin P. Bostick, containing about 10 rooms, out houses, etc. Good Spring and spring house with 8½ acres of land, immediately adjacent to the city, on the Charlotte Pike. 4th, 50 acres of ground of the Barrow property on the Charlotte Pike, which will be divided to

5th. A very large number of Lots in the City and the different Additions to Naseville. 25 Lots in Edgefield and Brownsville. 6th. A very large number of the BEST FARMS in this and the adjoining counties. Apply to J. L. & R. W. BROWN, 3814 Union stre

## NELSON MURFREE

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

29 Cherry Street, near Union,

HAVE a large amount of Real Estate to sell in this and the adjoining States.

THEY BUY AND SELL

TWO MAURY COUNTY FARMS are offered at very reasonable prices. Also, one

A PLACE ON THE CUMBERLAND RIVER. of 400 acres, in Jackson county, Tenn., for sale

### SPLENDID CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

30 FEET on Church street, opposite the Max-well House and Masonic Temple, at a reason-able price. This is central, choice property, and is more than 200 feet deep. 45 Feet, improved, on Vine street, between hurch and Union, very choice location, but the approvements are moderate. The price is very

93 Feet, with large brick dwelling, on Vine reet, between Union and Cedar, being about the 200 Feet on McGinvock street, West Nashville, n which is a neat Brick Dwelling, 6 or 7 rooms, titchen, stable, etc., and first-rate cistern. Price mly \$0,000. House and premises in good order.

100 Feet on Broad street, West Nashville, with degant new Brick House, containing 10 or 12 some, kitchen, stable, two cisterns, shrubbery, te, ster, at \$15,000. Very desirable. If not sold ithin ten days, this large and choice place will a rented for the remainder of this and the whole peat year.

50 Feet on North Market street, corner of Lo., east, on which is the well known Pleasant Smith house. Price \$12,500.

50 Feet on Spruce street, with large, elegant and new Brick Dwelling, containing 16 rooms, bath rooms, kitchen, extra size, with gas, water, and every modern improvement. 45 Feet on Park street, with common im-provements, very low. This property runs through to Summer.

40 Feet on College street, being the lower per-tion of the lot new occupied by Department Headquarters, belonging to Dr. Waters. Price, \$300 per foot.

A choice little lot on North College, just below he Public Square, at a sacrifice. LIVERY, SALE. SALOON AND RESTAURANT.

We offer for sale a Saloon and Restaurant, now doing a profitable business, in the very centre of trade, at a price perfectly satisfactory.

RECHARGOS SPANISE EDGEFIELD. We have over 1,300 feet of ground on the most choice and desirable streets in Edgefield, for lease for five years from 1st January next, at prices which ought to be satisfactory to those desiring to

NELSON & MURFREE.

REAL ESTATE AND

W. BRYCE THOMPSON

COLLECTING AGENTS.

PROMISING FAITHFUL AND PROMPT attention to all business entrasted to our care, we respectfully tender our services to the Public, as General Agents, fur the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate; Renting and Leasing of City of Country Preparty; Collection of Notes; Accounts and Vouchers; Investigation of Titles, etc., etc. Also, Bread, Cakes, etc., etc. DILLIN & THOMPSON, Office, over Second National Bank, College street. 100 RELS CHOICE APPLES:

25 BARRELS CRANBERRIES.

Just received.

MEDARY & BURKE.

Southeast corner Broad and Market sts.

500 SACKS BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, by clegant article, Just received and for sale MEDARY & BURKE.

Southeast corner Broad and Market sts. 500 BARRELS NEW YORK APPLES, the best in the market.

MEDARY & BURKE.

Southeast corner Broad and Market sts.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Receiving, Forwarding

Storage Merchants,

Corner Building Market and Church streets, for merly occupied by Ewing, McCrory & Co.

RE RECEIVING and have in store the fel do do do Sugar, standard,

50 kegs Syrup, 5 and 10 gala., 50 barrels No.1 and 2 Mackerel, 0 hf do de S. N. Pike's do 100 reams paper,
50 boxes assorted soap,
40 kegs ginger,
30 dozen buckets,
50 sacks Rie coffee,

100 boxes candy,
50 baskets champagos,
30 cases sardines,
50 boxes starch,
50 do pickies,
20 do Madder,
75 barrels applies 75 barrels apples,
50 boxes assorted wines,
1009 barrels Flour, all grades,
250 do Potatoes,
100 boxes Fire Crackers,
20 cases Figs,
100 cases assorted Liquors,

In addition to the above we have a general assortment of processos, all of which were bought during the present pressure in the Eastern markets. We expect to sell goods on short profits, and would be pleased to have our old friends on us. A. G. Ewing, of the former firm of Ewing, McCrory & Co., will be found with the above firn for the purpose of settling up their business. dec2l

### C. POWELL, GREEN & CO. BANKERS, BROKERS

GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants

NASHVILLE, TENN. 38 BROAD STREET,

NEW YORK,

COLUMBUS POWELL, formerly C. Powell & Co., Knoxville, Tenn I. F. GREEN, formerly Nichol, Green & Co. Nash-Aille, Tenn. Cuas. M. McGinne, living at Knoxville, Tenn.

BY the above card it will be seen we have established ourselves in New Yor for the purpose of doing a legituate commission business; and being a Tennessee house, we respectfully solicit the patronage of our Southern friends generally. We are amply prepared to make cash advances on consignments; to loan currency on gold without charge of interest; to purchase and sell cotton, tobused, four and pork; also gold stocks, bonds, and government securities on a margin exclusively on commission.

C. POWELL, GREEN & CO-FRESH

FAMILY GROCERIES WE HAVE ON HAND A GOOD ASSORT-

FAMILY GROCERIES, Consisting in part of

Sugar,

CHRISTMAS

Coffee, Fruits. Mackerel.

Cigars, etc., Which we will dispose of at private sale for fair

We have also for sale 1000 bushels of prime cavy Oats, which we wish to close out at once MR. WM. PRICHARD long and favorable 1,000 BUSHELS PEACH BLOW POTA-

1.000 BUSHELS PRIME OATS, In store, and for sale at prices below the market

GODSHALL & HOLLAND. Our Auction Sale on Thursday next will em-brace a fine variety of Liquers, Tobacco and Gro-ceries generally, together with the consignments above mentioned.

REMOVAL.

WE have removed our Stock to the Ware-house, corner Church and College streets, formerly occupied by Payne, James & Co., where we hope to meet our former patrons and the pub-LARGE, / I I A

WELL SELECTED, And we always sell

SPORTING APPARATES

The Lowest Market Prices. A. A. SPENCER & CO.

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!! D. D. DENTON & CO DAWE'S IMPROVED ERASIVE SOAP.

> CITY STEAM BAKERY Best Soap made in the United

AND CANDY MANUFACTORY.

Special GEA KINIW MINIKANA

To Crackers

1000 " Dairy Salt:
1000 " Superfine and extra fairnly Flour:
2 Car loads Bran, in store, and for sale

deco-St. low. RHEA & SMITH.

STATE OF TENNESSER,

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

A. J. SIMPSON, ADMINISTRATOR OF L.

N. Simpson, deceased, is hereby ordered to
givenotice in the Union and Annancas, and by
written notice, at the Count House door to Winchester. Tenn., for all person, having claims against
said estate to appear and file the same with the
andersigned, duly authenticated, in the manner
preserrised by law, on or hefore the 1st of April,
1863.

THOS. SHORZ, Clerk.

Attention given

dect-lm

6 AND 8 BROAD STREET. RODDY & CO., with everything in our Line, made by our-MANUFACTURERS,

No. 90, Church Street, NASHVILLE, TENN. and carles and and Candy.

NEW BACON. 5,000 lbs. New Hams. 5,000 lbs. New Bacon, Sides, 5,000 lbs. New Bacon, Shoulders 100 Therees New Lard. For Sale by dec 20-1w MeliAughlin, Butler & CO

PERSONAL PROPERTY. PARTIES WHO DELIVERED TWO CAR Loads of Salt at N. & C. R. R. Depot some two weeks ago, Salt marked h; and H. & S., will please furnish us with duplicate Bills Lading, as salt cannot be shipped for want of destination.

ject2—lw Y. B. JONES. Agent. FREIGHT OFFICE N. & C. R. R.)

Nashville, Dec. II, 1886.

ON AND AFTER TO-DAY OUR DEPOTS
will be opened at \$9, 4. M. for the reception of
Freights, and promptly closed at \$2, M.
deplo-lim

DRY GOODS.

ET EE EE

# Wholesale House,

HOME OFFICE: NO. 60 NORTH THIRD S: T. W. EVANS,
Late of Evans & CO.,
Late of Evans & CO.,
Late of Evans & CO.,
WM. POETER.
Late of Evans & CO.,
Late of Gardner & CO.,
WM. POETER.
Late of Gardner & CO.,
Late with Gardner & CO.,
Late with Gardner & CO., SNETS, July 1, 1865, ......... 8564,644 37 :

Reader, Is Your Life Insured? EVANS, FITE & CO. If not, what provision have you made for you dependent ones? THINK! What would be

WE ARE NOW OPENING A LARGE AND

well assorted stock of

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

VARIETIES.

Shoes,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

PURCHASED FOR CASH

Since the recent decline in prices, which we offer

to the Trade

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Being connected with EVANS, GARDNER & CO. of New York City, and IMPORTING all Foreign,

and purchasing from Manufacturers all American

LOWEST PRICES

We feel every confidence in saving to Merchants

that we will sell them as Cheap as they can pur-

Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, of both

Buying and Selling, enables us to do business on a

VERY SMALL ADVANCE.

Evans, Fite & Co.,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

toeks purchased any where.

NO. 4, INN BLOCK,

their pecuniary situation were you to die to-morrew? NO. 4, INN BLOCK. If it is wise to Insure, is it prudent to Delay?
DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS. NASHVILLE, TENN.

Boots,

JAMES H. LUCUS.....SAMUEL WILLI JAMES H. LUCUS......SAMUEL. WILLI
Robert M. Funkhouser, of Funkhouser & Burnett.
Chas. H. Pock, Preed't of the Philo Knob Iron Co.
Robert K. Woods, Cashier of the Merchants Bank,
Jules Valle, of Chouteau, Harrison & Valle,
Geo. R. Robinson, of Robinson & Garland.
Chas. W. McCord, of McCord & Co., Machinists,
John F. Thornton, of Thornton & Pierce.
Isaac H. Sturgeon, Preed't of the N. Mo, Railroad
Hon. John Hogan, Member of Congress.
Henry Overstelz, of Overstelz, Wagner & Co.,
Lumber Dealers.
Nich. Schaffer, of Nicholas Schaffer & Co., Star
Candie Dealers.
William T. Gay, of Hancenkamp & Edwards. William T. Gay, of Hanenkamp & Edwards. David Keith, of Keith & Woods, Booksellers and Stationers.
R. P. Hanenkamp, of Gay & Hanenkamp.
Isaac W. Mitchell,
D. A. January, of D. A. January & Co., Groeers
and Commission Merchants.
Wm. J. Lewis, of Lewis & Bro., Tobasconists.
F. Rozier, Jr., of F. Rozier, Jr., & Co.,
Jseob Tamm, of Tamm & Meyer. DRY GOODS

INSURANCE.

SAINT LOUIS

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY,

SAINT LOUIS. MISSOURI.

SECURELY INVESTED.

Dividends declared to Policy Holders Jan. 1, 186

Forty Per Cent.

SAMUEL WILLI, President. JAMES H. LUCAS, Vice President. WM. T. SELBY, Secretary. WM. N. BENTON, General Agent.

DR. JOHN T. HODGEN, Consulting Physician. LACKLAND, CLINE & JAMISON, Legal Adv'ra. HON. ELIZUR WRIGHT, Consulting Actuary. SILAS K. POOT. State Agent for Tennessee C. BARFIELD, VALOR VAL

F. W. STEPHENSON, Special Agents, Nashville, Ten Second National Bank Buildin Nashville Local Board of Reference: Hillman, Bro. & Sons, J. A. McAlister & Co., Jno. Kirkman, G. J. Stubblefield, James M. Hamilton, A. Hamilton, James Woods,

Examining Physicians: Thos. R. Jennings, M. D., T. M. Madden. \$7,000,000

Insurance Capital.

Indemnity Against Loss by Fire, River Home Ins. Co. of N. Y. Cash assets \$4,000,000

Losses adjusted and promptly paid at this Office, No. 25%, Cherry street, E. D. FARNSWORTH,

GENERAL NOTICES.

U. S. CLAIM AGENCY.

Having resident partners in New York, gives a ivantages in keeping up a Stock, which Mer-No. 29 NORTH CHERRY STREET. Special attention paid to the

HOWARD & NELSON.

NO CHARGES IN ADVANCE.

GIFT

UP-RIVER

Cumberland Coal

TEN DOLLARS

LOAD DELIVERED.

The only genuine Cumberland in this Market

Cheapest, because most economical. Clearest,

THE CHEAPEST

States.

Sand your Orders to

being a pure Gas, and gives ne headache.

DOOR TO NO. 2, FIREMAN'S HALL

AT 34 SOUTH COLLEGE STREET, NEXT

Attorneys and U. S. Claim Agents. SNUFFS, TOBACCO &c. REFERENCES—Hon. C. F. Trigg, U. S. District Judge: Anson Nelson, Esq., President Second Na-tional Bank: Maj. Gen. Donaldson, Chief Quar-termaster, dec3-lm J. & L. WHORLEY.

SNUFF, PIPES,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CIGARS & TOBACCO, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

JOHN B. SMITH,

(Successor to Chas. Liebenstein,)

TOBACCONIST Cor. Cedar and Cherry Streets,

(Under Commercial Hetel.) NASHVILLE, : : THNNESSEE

A heavy steck of fine imported and domestie Cigars, Tobacco, Snuffs, MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

Constantly on hand. FOR RENT. A SMALL ROOM, IN THE UNION AND American Block, fronting on Church street. Apply at the counting-room of the Union and American office.

TWO VERY LARGE ROOMS IN THE Fourth Story of the Union and American Block, well adapted to many purposes. Apply at the counting-roomof this office.

F. C. DUNNINGTON & CO.

1.50 × 1.00 W. C. COLLIER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, GOLD AND Arnold's Writing Fluid & Copying Ink, Wedding, Visiting and Printer's Cards,

STATIONERY. And the Latest Literature of the Day, O. 37 UNION STREE (Between Cherry and College.) NASHVILLE, TENN.

PAYNE, JAMES & CO., Cor. Church and College Sts.,

NASHVILLE, TENN.,

OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO THEIR friends as General Commission Merchants, and respectfully solicit consignments. They are prepared to receive COTTON AND TOBACCO. And will funrish every facility and accommition to those who will entrust their business

PAYNE, JAMES & CO.

Union and American

UNION. SPIRIT OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.

We are peculiarly gratified at the gleam of through the dark and angry cloud of Black Republican prejudice and hate.

The New York Post is one of the oldest

The New York Post is one of the oldest and ablest journals of that city. It was formerly Democratic and has always been the organ of the Free Trade party. Its editor lost his good sense in the rage of abolitionism some years since and has had but few lucid intervals since. We are delighted to see from the following article that he is returning to his senses. We have always regarded the Post as the least mercenary of any of the leading Northern journals. Its editor, William Cullen Bryant, has a national reputation, and we trust that he will spend the evening of his life in the advocacy of national interests.

The Hour for Statesmanship.

While the war was still going on the su-preme object of every patriot was to push it forward with all the energy of which the nation was capable. War is such a horrible condition for any society to be in, that the sooner it is ended the better it is for all consooner it is ended the better it is for an concerned, and the more vigorously it is prosecuted the sooner it is ended. When the one side or the other is exhausted it must come to a close. Loyal and good men then did what they could during the war to see the could during the war to see side or the other is exhausted it must come to a close. Loyal and good men then did what they could during the war to secure the success of what they thought the right cause. They did not stop to wrangle with each other about the means; they upheld the government; they reinforced and comforted the armies; they fortified public sentiment, and they harrassed, weakened and discouraged the enemy by every act, legislative or personal, which might the more speedily ruin his hopes and drive him from the field. The question before the nation was one simply of military and moral efficiency, and whatever contributed to that we all of us cheerfully helped. In our eagerness to reach the goal no doubt we did many things hastily, wrongly, even reckmany things hastily, wrongly, even reck-lessly, but these were errors justified by the

greatness of the purpose.

But now the war is over, and the enemy has laid down his arms, our public duties are quite of another sort. They are the duties of statesmanship, not of military skill, and of the wisest, profoundest, calmest, most penetrating, and comprehensive statesman-ship that we can summon to the crises. We again on a future occasion, but to repair thoroughly the breaches of the war, to remove the causes of it, and to reconstitute the nation on a principle that will bring back more than the pristine harmony. That, after all, was largely superficial and seeming; but

The cause of the war, as every philosohpi mind now sees, was the diversity of the so-cial systems of the North and South, produced by the institution of slavery, coupled with the diversity of political doctrine which they our democracy humanitarian and progress-ive; while at the South the industry was bound, and the democracy was personal and North, consequently, we believed in the equal rights of all men and the sovereignty of the people, while at the South they believed in rights limited to a race, and the

vergionty of the States At the North we were growing rapidly in opulation, wealth, refinement and power, and that growth was making itself more and the South they were growing rapidly too, but not in the same accelerated ratio, the political power was escaping from them, and so they resolved to strike while there was yet time either to recover their dominion by extorting from us concessions and comproises, or to set up a new, independent and grand slavery empire of their own. They did strike terribly, but they struck too late, and of this they are now convinced; they are alike hopeless of restored dominion or of ndependence; and their true interest lies alone, as they must themselves come to see when the fumes of passion disperse, in the cultivation of a broad, hearty and growing fellowship with the people with whom they

Under these circumstances we are asked o determine on what conditions the insurgent States are to be allowed to resume the exercise of their political functions—both local and national. It is a subject, it must be confessed, involved in considerable difficulty, requiring for its successful treatment calm discussion and judgment rather than passion and zeal. Many earnest men, both in and out of Congress, whose past services to the cause of freedom have been eminently useful, and whose motives are always above uspicion, insist that no restoration shall Federal connection, until it has frankly and fully purged itself of all venom of treason

and given pledges of future fidelity to the Among the tests of loyalty thus proposed are: 1st, a disavowal of the rebel debt; 2d, in express recognition of the loyal debt; 3d, a denial of the doctrine of State sovere gnty and secession; 4th, the adoption of the con-stitutional aroundment abolishing slavery, (already pron-ulgated as law;) 5th, the in vestiture of the freedmen with complete civic rights; 6th, an entire reorganizat th, the extension of the right of suffrage to he negroes, more or less numerously; 9th, xport duties; and 10th, the establishment of a uniform system of public schools.

Whether the objects sought to be accombished in these various schemes are desirable or not, is not here the question; if they were, we are sure that all of them would

ent, which has hitherto been restricted to a precise and limited sphere of action, is
the proper agency through which to effect
these objects, or whether we shall still confine them to the local governments. There
may be a thousand things desirable, but not
by centralizing power at Washington as it is
centralized in Paris. In other words, the
debate is one of methods rather than of ends,
and men may differ as to methods without
the least compromising their fidelity to the that liberty shall be the law of this whole nation, and the only inquiry with him is how that liberty shall be secured with the least detriment to our existing institutions and with the greatest and most lasting benefits.

Mr. Summer, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Bingham

Mr. Stevens, Mr. Bingham

Manusch and that is prose the control of the cont and men may differ as to methods without the least compromising their fidelity to the ends. Every honest and loyal man means

least detriment to our existing institutions and with the greatest and most lasting benefits.

Mr. Stomner, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Ringham, Mr. Wilson, and others, hold that we must exact guarantees of good faith and freedom from the South, or clase keep their States in subjection and exile. On the other hand, the President, with Mr. Doollite, Mr. Covan, Mr. Raymond, and others in Congress, hold that we leveled with the ground, and their set, held that we leveled with the spring three west existed. By a very general, if not allogether coralial passage of the small passage of Orders solicited for every description of Printing.

If, say this class of reasoners, the Southern tates, either through our dread of their con

States, either through our dread of their con-cealed rancor, or as a punishment, are kept in isolation and dependency, it is to be feared that the spirit of their people will become more estranged and sullen, instead of better. Their treatment of the freedmen will take on harsher features even, which nothing but Condition—Thanksgiving Sc. Rev. Mr. Chambers. the presence of an extensive military can mitigate or avert. We shall have to govern them as Austria governs Hungary, or Great Britain Ireland, or France Mexico,

by practices little in consonance with the genius of our institutions or the temper No man certainly ought to be an idle, in-attentive spectator of passing events in his relation to the signs of the times. Compar-

A terrible incubus will fall from our shoulders as soon as this long, painful, and at length bloody contest of sections shall be closed. Democracy, in its noble and unpartisan sense, will then have a free and glorious course throughout the nation, and we shall see transformation at the South and advancement at the North that will

The Cincinnati Commercial may be justly classed among the leading Republican journals of the West. Though extreme, and inexcusably unjust, its editorials have been marked by a spirit of independence and frankness that have somewhat softened our feelings towards it. As may be seen from are called upon, not merely to patch up a the article below the more radical element of ominal peace, which may flame into war | the dominant party is giving way to more

Amazement and dismay sit upon the fee-ble nurslings of the Cancus, when, in the course of events it becomes manifest that what we want is a complete, solid, unchangeable unity of reciprocal respect and affection. It has been demonstrated by events of the most stupendous and decisive character, with the echoes of which the world still rings, the character of the country, and that new parties are to appear; and they who first announce such changes will probably find their faithfulness rewarded with imputations of heresy

ably certain of the result; and a shabby sor of philosopher who does not believe good respectively generated. In both parts of the will come of it. Yet the use in this conneccountry we were industrial and democratic; but at the North our industry was free, and bereft some of our neighbors of their wits and certainly destroyed their peace of mind Our doctrine is that under a Republica

form of government there are two legitimate pointical parties—the party of the Adminis-tration and the party of the Opposition— that parties should have no other attachments than those naturally belonging to the friends and opponents of certain measures—that they should arise upon specific issues and disappear wh n the questions that called them into being are settled—that the Demo-cratic parties described that the parties the cratic rartisan idea of perpetuating the party regardless alike of principles and circum-stances is very wrong and injurious, and not to be imitated by those who are wise and patriotic—that parties should conform themselves to the progress of the country, and not embarrass mankind by an obstinate adherence to the things obsolete. Mr. Lincoln was not elected by the Ab

litionists and to abolish slavery, but by the Republicans who accomplished the mission of their party in electing him. That mission was to prevent the extension of slavery, and as slavery could not be extended except by the use of the power of the General Govits restriction was decreed when the people placed the Government in the hands of those who however cautious they might be in directing its power against slavery certainly would not use it for slavery. It was the determination power to rule or ruin, and it insisted upon power to rule or ruin, and it insisted upon It was the determination of the slave

were a minority of the whole people of the

United States, though it can not be ques-

tioned that a majority were in tavor of slavery restriction, and would have voted to that effect if the question had been nakedly presented. The shock of war threw the country into vo parties-those who were for the rebellion and those who were against it; or, those who would fight, vote and pay taxes for the preservation of the integrity of the Union, and those who preferred "the South" to the Union. The Union party was necessarily the war party. It was not composed of Republicans only. It was not the Republica was equal to it, as the saved and regenerated

nation will be the immortal witness We have arrived at a new point of depar ture. The nation is saved. There is no end of political quackery, and abundant nostrums are prescribed, but the fixed fact is that the nation lives and is strong. There bitants had been proclaimed and establishthese propositions. We have, Liberty and one and inseparable now-and we think it is not presumptuous to declare that we will have it so forever. The gulf that Webster shrank from gaz-

ens on the safe side of the Red Sea. have authority to impose them on the States, it is proper to do so as a condition of their return to the Union. A further question is, whether these laudable and generous objects cannot be more effectually, as well as the Republican party, has accomplished its mission. That new parties will arise, who can question? That they ought to arise, who shall dispute? They are demanded, and the demand in well as consistently pursued after the results. politics as well as political economy, is al-ways supplied, and the partisans who are first to rail at the deductions of science will presently forget their foolishness and claim to have invited the situation and to have a

SUNDAY READING.

THOUGHTS FOR THE TIMES.

Truly Religious View of our Political

Independent Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. John Chambers, Thanksgiving-day. "Can ye not discern the signs of the times?"

atively few of the great mass of men think for themselves; hence they are the slaves and the dupes of others. It is known to the world that there are no class of men on earth, or any nation of men on earth, who make the same amount of beast and triumph about their liberties as the people of this land; and at the same time the many are carried by the few. There are comparatively but few men who have sufficient manhood in any of the general walks of life, or its business associations, to think fairly, conclusively, and clearly enough for themselves, and to act from a firm conviction of duty. This is unfortunately true, religiously and civilly, in this country. How many of the teeming millions of the United States have ever sat down and carefully, judiciously and calmly studied the Constitution? Do you suppose, on an average, that one out of a thousand ever did it? How then can a man know whether the Government is administered at the same time the many are carried by whether the Government is administered

justly or unjustly if he does not know the rule by which it is governed? The past four or five years have been among the most eventful periods in the world's history; never before were such scenes witnessed as have been witnessed upon the theatre of this nation. The great experiment of self-government has been stretched to its utmost tension; we have been on the verge of ruin, and I confess that my mind is not satisfied that the ship of State is entirely on the lee-shore yet, nor is safely moored. There are signs in the polit-ical heavens which to me are portentous, and the sca of life is fearfully agitated. Now we have the question: what is our present condition, and what are our pros-pects for the future? As I view it, our resent condition is appalling.

The speaker here spoke of the Christian shurch, and stated that if the Bible had been adhered to, the calamities of this ountry would have been averted. Paul, in is letter to Titus, advised bim to obey the magistrates, to be ready in good work, to speak evil of no man. But who at the present day, has that standard? Is that the characteristic of the Christian church in which we live? Are we gentle, showing all meekness? I have no reference to de ominations. What do I care about the blatant noise we hear in regard to loyalty? What is it, I want to know? If a man will obey the Constitution and laws; if he is a

and wade in each other's hearts' blood, to place each other in opposition against the cannon's mouth and the piercing of the sword? There is no religion in that. The true religion consists in a true love for ankind. It does not array men on the attle-field, nor bring them into bio umph and shout over each other's woes. Does it apply the incendiary's torch to your dwelling? Does it abuse your wife and your little children, and throw open the cold miseries of the world upon mil nonseless, homeless and penniless? Can we from this believe that the standard of piety is up to the requirements of the Script We have at present thrown upon the tho never had any care or anxiety about

the future; and what is being done to better their condition? I admit there is any quantity of sympathy, but that neither shei-ters, feeds nor clothes these unfortunate creatures, who are without friends or homes. wives of other men; but, lacking faith in their husband's glory, seek to make a sure thing for the future by the grace of gracious Brigham. They are dying by hundreds and thousands, these very unfortunate negroes, who have been cruelly and unkindly treated in the In many cases the Mormon wives not only apport themselves and their children, but elp to support their husbands. Thus a clerk, way in which they have been thrown upon the world. If slavery was to be got rid of in this country—if the people had wished it—it should have been done gradually. Their condition is deplorable in the extreme, or a man with a similar limited income, who makes his home with No. 1, perhaps, and the rest live apart, each by herself, taking in and the hot breath of the pestilence is sweepsewing or washing, or engaging in other em-ployment, to keep up her establishment and to be no charge to her husband. He comes ing over them like the sirocco of the desert. It is the duty of those who brought them to this condition to provide for them, for they are mostly that portion of the American people whose ancestors were chiefly concern-ed in bringing African slaves to this counand then she sets out an extra table and spends all her accumulated earnings to make him as comfortable, and herself as charming as possible, so that her fraction of the dear try, and who reaped immense fortunes thereby; the inhabitants of the States of ainted man may be multiplied as much as sachusetts and Rhode Island should possible. So the fellow if he is lazy and has take care of these people now. I do not say turned his piety to the good account of get-ting smart wives, may really board round continually and live in clover, at no possible they injured the negro by bringing him here; I have an entirely different view of subject. In their native Africa they were merely animals; but here, their minds expense but his own clothing. were raised from darkness and degradation and exposed to the consoling influences civilization and Christianity. Was the BY THOMAS FULLER OF THE 16TH CENTURY. ng him a wrong? I have always been a "Lord, I perceive my soul deeply guilty of envy. By my good will, I would have none prophesy, but mine own Moses. I had rather Thy work were undone than done true friend to the negro, and would have him treated with all kindness and humanity, and Christian sentiment, in his place, and setter by another than by myself! Had ather Thy enemies were all alive than that

population, but that cannot well be true idering we have had a four years' war in which we lost considerably more! than a milion people. It extends to all classes. In your object; you can buy men. The ballot-box, about which we boast so much, is rotten to the core, and our boasted defense is little more than a farce. You can buy men as you buy sheep in the market. Hundred of thousands of dollars, yes, millions of dollars, are spent in the great Presidential elections for the purpose of buying American citizens to vote as you wish them. A man who calls himself a Republican requires his men to vote the ticket he desires, or they lose their ituations. They say that such a man be apyou wish. If we do not extricate ourselves from the whirlpool we are gone, and irre-trievably so. We must be careful of the character of the men we send to represent us, n the law-making as well as in the executive limited circumstances are just the kind to be approached. They should not be sent. We should have men of property, and who have some interest in the matte

Another alarming sign of the times is the grinning spirit of insubordination which runs through all classes of society. Boys and girls of the rising generation manifest it to their parents, and so it goes on up to the regardlessness of law, both constitutional and statute. I was going to give you a fact in illustration, but I will not. You have

ence a man cannot be free. No man can respect himself who barters his citizenship, no more than Benedict Arnold could respect

Mr. Bowles of the Springfield Republican,

them in pains who excel me in parts: and

view at the Grant House in this ejty last Friday-A Singular Case of Con-science - Repentance and Repara-

From the Washington, Penn., Reporter

writing from Austin, says:

stranger so long as the ill-gotten gains re-mained in his possession.

As some carriosity may be felt to know a nation, our condition is a deplorable one, because we have departed from old land-marks and are attempting to amaigament discordant elements which God never intended should be united. This is what we are endeavoring to do; we are a nation of tended should be united. This is what we his future home. Arriving at the Golder are endeavoring to do; we are a nation of State, he proceeded to convert his governwhite men. Our nationality is the part of ment securities, into gold, which he was en-the man, and let us keep it so or die. Let abled to do at a discount of twenty-four cannot amalgamate that which God made so distinct. The citizens of this country know their rights, and they will have them. Our their rights, and they will have them. Our prospects for the future are gloomy in the extreme. The whole political heavens are overhung with clouds encharged with ruin.
What can we do? How are we to ward off the impending ruin? Armies and navies can never do it; but we must go back to the restitution to those he had so deeply in-

THE NASHVILLE DAILT UNION AND

AMERICAN.

TERMS:

Proportionate rates for shorter periods.

ce Union and American Block, and Cherry streets, opposite the Post Office.)

can never do it; but we must go back to the old landmarks. Every American, estinen must be a white man and be guided by the Constitution; he must understand that instrument intelligently, that be may vote understandingly at the polls. He should know that the men he helps to place in office are the servants of the public, and not sheir masters, and are for the benefit all of classes. There are Congressmen, who are asking tained the interview with Mr. Harding. There are Congressmen who are asking that the whole negro population of the South may have the right to the elective franchise, end, it certainly presents one of and to give it to every colored man in the to the negro, but he must not be put on an habit of robbing his employer, almost daily equality with white men. God does not for a period of not less than three or four equality with white men. God does not mean it. The moment you admit him to citizenship he is eligible to a seat in the White House, and you can not help pushing him there if the majority say so. If you bring him into your drawing-rooms and give necessary to carry on his systematic robberby the side of your beautiful daughter, hold-ing her hand, and telling him that that hand he seems never to have become hardened in guilt, but on the other hand, when charged shall be his if he ask it, I will respect your consistency. There is a difference in the crime, and proceeds at once to restore, a was supposed, the whole amount taken always will exist. There must be no out-Leaving his employers under the impression that he had made them whole, or very nearly so, he takes his departure for the

jured. He accordingly returned to New York, where he disposed of his gold at the

rage on the community.

These things done, we can go back to the These things done, we can go back to the truth, virtue and intelligence, and the sub-lime principles of the Christian religion. We must do it to exist as a republic, or else emulate the fate of Rome and Greece. When the military triumphed over the civil law our knell was almost ready to sound; but the restitution he had made being only partial, he is still troubled by the sense of guilt. He still has \$5,500 in his possession, which for aught that was known to any save his Maker and himself, honestly belonged to Maker and himself, honestly belonged to him, but the consciousness that it had been all is over now, and we can draw a deep, long breath of exultation, with peace, unity, prosperity. Then we will have the persetuity of the American Union, one and indivisible, until God's judgment morning shall dawn, and things have ceased to be. fraudulently taken from others gave him no rest, and at length he comes back and re-stores it all to the rightful owners. There is a proverb; " a father can more

"Polygamy introduces many curious cross-relationships, and intertwines the branches of the genealogical tree in a manner greatly to puzzle a mathematician, as well as to dis-gust the decent minded. The marrying of There was once a father who gave up everything to his children—his house, his fields, his goods—and expected for this the children would support him; but after he had been some time with the son, the latter two or more sisters is very common; one grew tired of him, and said to him, "Father I have had a son born to me this night, and young Mormon merchant in Salt Lake City more than the pristine harmony. That, after all, was largely superficial and seeming; but what we want is a complete, solid, unchangeable unity of reciprocal respect and affection. It has been demonstrated by events of the most stupendous and decisive character, with the echoes of which the world still rings, that we of the United States are one people, and the business of the wise statesman is to render that result as speedily, really and permanently valid as his means permit.

Anazement and dismay st upon the feeble nursings of the Cancus, when, in the course of events it becomes manifest that has been demonstrated by events of the mainty of reciprocal respect and affection. It would be strange indeed, if such convolutions as this country has experienced within the last five years, should not break it is not content and disally strain, in the local curve, when the cancus, when, in the course of events it becomes manifest that ham been demonstrated by events of the course of the political and seeming; but what we want is a complete, solid, unchangeable unity of reciprocal respect and affection. It would be strange indeed, if such converse of the political and seeming; but what we want is a complete, solid, unchangeable unity of reciprocal respect and affection. It was there sisters for his three wives. There are several cases of men marrying both has there sisters for his three wives and there with the cancus of this country. If a man mother (widow) and her daughter or daughters or daughters; that is the course of the court, provided that new event with the second son, better that there is to be a reorganization of the political that there is to be a reorganization of the political that there is to be a reorganization of the political that the country. If a man mother (widow) and her daughter or daughter

usily maintain six children than six chil-

dren can one father." Luther relates this

the people run in and out here all day, as i new marriages, in second and third, if not | it were a pigeon house, and you cannot have of this polygamous practice; and it is safe to off at my sister Kate's, near the town wall? predict that a few generations of such social The old man remarked to hinself, "Yes, I practices will breed a physical, moral and will do so; I will go and try it with my mental debasement of the people most fright-daughter." She grew weary of him, and she mental debasement of the people most frightful to contemplate. Already, indeed, are to descend the steep stairs; and at her sister Brigham Young's wives are numberless; Elizabeth's there were no stairs to descend, as has; and he has confessed himself to forgetfulness in the matter. The probability is, he has from sixteen to twenty genuine occom-plete wives, and about as many more women "sealed" to him for heaven and glory. The latter are mostly pious old ladies, eager for high seats in the Mormon heaven, and knowing no safer way to get there than to be tacked on to Brigham's angelic procession.

Some of these sealed wives are the early daughter, Helen; but after he had been three daughter, Helen; but after he had been three days with her, her little son said to his grandfather, "Mother said yesterday to cousin Elizabeth that there was no better char

Mozart to compose a piece of music which accepted the task, and supper and champagne was to be the forfeit. In five minutes a piece of music was produced, and handed to Haydn, with a bantering toast from Mozart:

"There, sir, is a composition which you cannot play and I can." Haydn sat down to the instrument, surprised at the simplicity of the music which was to puzzle him; but when he got half "How's this, Mozart, how's this! You've got my hands stretched out to the ends of the piano, and yet there's a middle key to be touched. Nobody can play such music as

superable, and, bobbing his head struck the what my soul wants of them in substance she would supply in swelling. Dispossess me, would supply in swelling. Dispossess me, Lord, of this bad spirit, and turn my envy into holy emulation. Let me labor to exceed

running through the easy passages. He came

forfeit was cheerfully paid. DIRECT FROM ENGLAND.—A large cargo of assorted goods has arrived in Savannah knowing that my sword in cutting down sin hath a duller edge, let me strike with the greater force; yea, make other men's gifts to be mine, by making me thankful to Thee for greater force; yea, make other men's gifts to be mine, by making me thankful to Thee for them. It was some comfort to Naomi, that, wanting a son herself, she brought up Ruth's child in her bosom. If my soul be too old to be a mother of goodness, Lord, make it but a dry nurse. Let me feed, and foster, and nourish, and cherish the graces in others, matter. Savannah can be made one of the matter. honoring their persons, preising their parts, and glorifying Thy name, who hath given such gifts unto them." New York; save themselves a great many other expenses; and what is best of all, have

> be sustained. They are public be They have started a business which sult in millions of benefit to the State annually. All home enterprises of every des-tion should be built up and encours

covered by those gentlemen to have been in the habit of purioning both money and goods from them. When found out, he acknowledged his guilt, and professed to make restitution by surrendering a considof goods, not only to Messrs. Chambers & Mathews, but to Mr. Harding, by whom he had been previously employed for about a year and a half. Having made this repara-

ALBERT M. DILLIN.